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FLORIDA CAN BE MADE DRY

*If the People Have the Will,
for the Legislature Has
Provided the Way.*

THE SENATE PROHIBITION AMEND- MENT PASSED THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

By vote of 52 to 17, the House of Representatives yesterday agreed to submit to the people the question of State-wide Prohibition.

This ends the fight along the picket line, for the resolution adopted yesterday by the House was the one which the Senate adopted the day before.

The fight along the battle line begins today, and the people of this State will decide for or against the sale of whiskey in the general election of 1910.

This was the vote in the House on the prohibition amendment.

Those voting for the submission of the amendment were: Messrs. Alexander, Boland, Brown, Carter, Carn, Cash, Clark, Conway, Cox, Doke, Durrance, Epperson, Godfrey, Grace, Hardee, Helburn, Hodges, Hull, Kelly, King, Knight, Light, Littell, Mahaffey, McCaskell, McKenzie, of Putnam, McKenzie, of Washington, Miller, Moore, Neely, Newton, Ogilvie, Page, Pattishall, Peardon, Register, Richbourg, Roberson, Sheppard, Stewart, Stringer, Taylor, Terrell, Thaggard, Thornton, Tidwell, Trammell, Wall, Watford, Wiggins, Wilson—52.

Those voting against the submission of the amendment were Messrs. Acree, Blanton, Butler, Bynum, Calkins, Chaires, Chase, Davis, Dempsey, Dupont, Hatcher, Knowles, McWilliams, Malone, Smith, Wells, Mr. Speaker—17.

Mr. McWilliams changed his vote to aye, and gave notice that he did this in order that he could make motion to reconsider today.

But the prohibition steam roller is in good working order.

"We have met the enemy and we are their" is no doubt what the Jacksonville delegation wired home yesterday afternoon. If it was not that exactly it was probably something like it. All day the prohibition men have stood to their guns, while shot after shot was fired from local option ammunition—shot that must have gone far wide of the mark, for after every parliamentary practice had been resorted to, amendment after amendment offered, argued and voted down, the vote upon the question of the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor in Florida, was found to be 52 to 17 and this notwithstanding the boasts of the local option people from the beginning that they had 22 votes solid and could get enough more when needed to form the two-fifths necessary to kill the resolution for submission.

The fight began yesterday morning when Mr. Hilburn of Putnam moved that the rules be waived and messages from the senate be taken up.

Among the messages from the senate was the resolution known as the prohibition resolution, and as Mr. Hilburn's

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The SUN makes mistakes, I confess it.

There were some mistakes made in reporting the action of the Senate yesterday, but when you take into consideration that the SUN is printed not only in another town, but in another County, and that all news after twelve o'clock m. has to be sent in by way of the long-distance phone, and that the final vote on the Constitutional amendment, which created so much enthusiasm in the Senate, was not taken till after two o'clock, the SUN will, I hope, be pardoned.

This is the official record of the action on the Constitutional Amendment in the Senate Thursday, which corrects the SUN'S error:

Mr. McMullen moved to waive the rule and to take up from its order Senate Joint Resolution No. 68 for immediate consideration.

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for, and the following was the vote:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Adkins, Baker (20th District), Baker (29th District), Broome, Crill, Cone, Cottrell, Dayton, Flournoy, Girardeau, Humphries, Leggett, Massey, McLeod, McMullen, Miller, Sloan, West, Williams, Withers—21

Nays—Senators Beard, Buckman, Cook, Davis, Harris, Henderson, Hosford, Johnson, McCreary, Sams—10.

So the motion of Mr. McMullen was agreed to by a two-thirds vote—

And—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 68:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article XIX of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relative to the manufacture and sale or other disposal of intoxicating liquors or beverages.

Was taken from its order and read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 68, the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Adkins, Baker (20th District), Baker (29th District), Broome, Crill, Cone, Cottrell, Davis, Dayton, Flournoy, Girardeau, Humphries, Johnson, Leggett, Massey, McCreary, McLeod, McMullen, Miller, Sloan, West, Williams, Withers—24.

Nays—Senators Beard, Buckman, Harris, Henderson, Hosford, Sams, Zim—7.

Motion was carried, the resolution came, up and was, in its turn referred to the committee on constitutional amendments.

Another sharp little skirmish, and the rules were again waived by a vote of 46 to 22, and the resolution was before the house for its first reading.

This first reading concluded the battle proper.

Broadside of oratorical grapeshot, shrapnel and canister

JUSTICE FOR CONFED SEA DOGS

**Memorial to Congress Asks That the South's
Sea Fighters be no Longer Recorded as De-
serters From U. S. Service.**

Yesterday a memorial to Congress was introduced by both houses asking that the records of the navy department be changed so as to show those officers who joined the Confederate Navy as having resigned the United States Service instead of deserting from it as now appears.

In Judge Wright's lecture upon the Confederate Navy at the Munroe Opera House he made allusion to the fact that many of our Confederate Sea Heroes were recorded at Washington as deserters.

Many members of the Florida Legislature being present at the lecture, immediately an investigation was begun and the facts were discovered.

When the Civil War broke out many of the Naval Officers of the Union, (who hailed from Southern States), were abroad. These were hastened back to the shores of their native country in order that they might resign, but by the time they reached Washington hostilities had been in progress for a length of time ranging between six months and a year.

The officers, among whom were Cap. James T. Waddell, tendered their resignations to the Secretary of the Navy, but that official told them that their resignations would not be accepted and that if they left the Navy they would be branded as DESERTERS. They laid their resignations upon his desk, told him they were going, and bade him "Good-bye."

Thence the determined old Sea Captains came to their native states and took charge of Southern War vessels.

"Now," said Judge Wright to The Sun, "I do not blame the Secretary of the Navy, for we all did things and said things in the heat of war that we would not do in our cooler moments. But, the war was ended over forty-four years ago and our heroes are still wearing this badge of dishonor; they are still recorded upon the records as DESERTERS."

"Our plan is this, to pass a Memorial in this Legislature asking Congress to exert its powers to have the record changed from DESERTER to RESIGNATION. We think Congress and the officials should and will do this."

"We are not particular about the manner in which it is brought about, but we, (my comrades and I), will continue to knock and hammer at the doors of Washington until the records are changed."

were set off. Battery after battery thundered through the legislative halls.

The noon hour came, and still they talked. It went—and the talk still flowed. Rivers, streams—oceans of talk, talk.

Mr. McWilliams of St. Johns, one of the champions of local option, offered three different amendments, each of which was slaughtered in the fray.

Mr. Hilburn had already offered an amendment, which was to the effect that the words "barter or exchange" should be inserted in lieu of the words "other disposal."

Mr. Dupont spoke against submission, as did Mr. Bynum, Mr. Chase and Mr. Davis.

For submission, speeches were made by Mr. Miller of Lake, Mr. Richbourg of Walton, Mr. Pattishall of Hillsboro, and Mr. Hilburn of Putnam.

One of the features of the speaking, the only talk that had in it anything but prohibition argument pro or con, was the address of the speaker of the house, Mr. Farria of Duval, who, during the course of his argument, and after stating that his opposition to the submission of the